POMEROY TELEGRAPH.

T. A. PLANTS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : December 21, 1860.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

The complicity of President Buchanan with the Southern disunionists is every day becoming more and more apparent. The cool audacity with which, in his Message, he perverted the history of the times—the low-flung insults thrown upon the man selected by the people to be his successor—the reiteration of the claim that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories, beyond the power of either Congress or the people to prohibit—the feeble denial of the *right* of traitors to dissolve the Union, coupled with the assurance that he would not use the power of the Government to prevent them—and the fact that he harbored in his cabinet the leaders of the secessionists, made it manifest to all but the blindest of partisans, that he either secretly sympathized with the conspirators, or was the mere imbecile tool in their hands.

His Secretary of the Treasury, after having prostrated the business of the country and created a public debt of many millions of dollars, while laboring to bring about a dissolution of the Government he was doubly sworn to support, a few days since sent in his resignation, on the avowed ground that the time had come when he could do more in the Convention of traitors in Georgia to accomplish his purpose, than by remaining longer in the Cabinet of the Union he was plotting to destroy. With this knowledge and avowal, he parts with his co-laborer, with expressions of "profound regret, and with assurances of the highest esteem and regard."

While the conspirators are hatching their schemes of treason and rebellion, in Conventions in South Carolina and other States, Fort Moultrie, and other forts at Charleston, are threatened with siege by the nullifiers. Buchanan, it is known, has shipped unusual quantities of arms and military stores to that city, where they are left without adequate protection, and when the officer commanding attempted quietly to remove them into the fort for greater safety, he was prevented by the secessionists from so doing. The Commander at Fort Moultrie, with less than forty men to maintain the forts and the millions of United States property, and the arms and munitions there, feeling the utter inadequacy of his force, urgently requests the President to place at his disposal the means requisite to enable him to perform his duty to his country, is flatly refused.

General Cass, seeing the necessity of maintaining these Forts, and the impossibility of doing so with the force there, urges the President to send a reinforcement. The Disunionists in the Cabinet, still, however, controling the weak or wicked Executive, over-rule his motion, and as an honest man, in whose heart all patriotism had not died, General Cass found himself in a position where he must either resign or become an accomplice of the traitors to his country! To his honor, he had the manhood to resign! And his resignation, according to the New York *Herald*, just received, is put upon the ground above stated. Who will follow next? It is clear that no man who has a spark of patriotism in his heart will retain or take a seat in this miserable Cabinet while it remains as it is, a nest of secessionists.

MADNESS.

Under the false pretense of a meeting to devise the means of saving the Union, the leaders of the "Fusion Factions" in New York have been holding a caucus, the proceedings of which must add to the fanaticism of the Southern Secessionists, and tend largely to inaugurate civil war even in the North. These desperate demagogues, stung to fury by their overwhelming defeat, are taking their revenge by the repetition of the most infamous falsehoods against the majority of the Northern people. The stale lies of the campaign are reproduced with double intensity, and instead of attempting to stop the treason of their disunion partisans, by a simple acknowledgement that they had misrepresented the Northern people for political effect, the wildest libels are hurled out upon the Republicans as if with the predetermination to excite the rabble into scenes of mob violence.

With an audacity of falsehoods unheard of, these conspirators assure the Southern disunionists that the Republicans are the determined enemies of the country, and intend to bring about an insurrection of the slaves and the massacre of the masters. They are told that there can be no safety for them in the Union, unless the Republicans can be put down in the North, and beg them to hold on until that can be accomplished. Their whole proceedings show that the object is to get into power again, and for that purpose they are ready to risk the peace, prosperity, and even the very existence of the Union.

And to accomplish their designs, these conspirators appeal to the passions of the mob, and, proclaiming that the financial distress of the country—which every sane man knows is the result of the treasonable plots of these men and their fellow-partisans—to be the effect of the election of Lincoln, they are exhorted to wreak their vengeance upon the Republicans. We have very little doubt, if these appeals are continued, that anarchy and mob violence will soon desolate some of the chief cities of the North.

These men have been so long in power, and have so long revelled in the plunder of the public treasury, that they would sooner see the utter ruin of their country than that they should be sent to private life to earn a living by honest labor, while honest men are administering the affairs of the nation for the common good of all the people.

The only hope of these men is in their ability to intimidate the mass of the people, and induce them, through fear, to reinstate the leaders who have been so signally rebuked by the popular voice. It is clearly manifest that these repudiated leaders do not intend that the country shall have peace unless they can again reach the places from which they have been driven. No moderation—no concessions, even—on the part of the Republicans, will do anything to allay the storm. It is *power* these leaders want, and if they cannot retain it under the Constitution, the Constitution must be destroyed. Like Milton's Devils, they prefer to "rule in hell, rather than serve in Heaven."

Gov. Magoffin's Proposition to Save the Union.

Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the Slave States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Dec. 9, 1860.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, I have, with great diffidence concluded to submit to the Governors of the Slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon them as a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the Slave States, and a Convention of all of said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a general Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet us on this basis for a full conference.—The present good to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement, until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms, can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left undone in order to its development. To this end it seems to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of a State having as deep a stake in the perpetuity of the Union, and at the same time as much solicitude for the maintenance of the institution of slavery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to submit for your consideration the following outline of propositions:

1st. Repeal by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the Free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

2d. Amendment to said law to enforce its thorough execution in all the Free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstructions in the way of his recovery.

3d. The passage of a law by Congress, compelling the Governors of Free States to return fugitives from justice, indicted by a grand jury in another State, for stealing or enticing away a slave.

4th. To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the Free and the Slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of North latitude—all North of that line to come into the Union with requisite population as Free State, and all South of the same to come in as Slave States.

5th. To amend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

6th. To alter the Constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slavery. Respectfully, your ob't servant.

B. MAGOFFIN.

As a specimen of the more moderate demands of the South, we publish the foregoing circular of the Governor of Kentucky to the Governors of the other Slave States. It will be seen that Kentucky is not ready as yet to go out of the Union, but proposes first to make these very modest demands, and if they are not complied with, then the Union is to be dissolved at once. It will be seen that the Governor does not pretend that the General Government or any of the Free States, either has, or proposes to violate the Constitution. *The objections lie against the Constitution itself.*—And this is the real difficulty. These slave holding disunionists have there real quarrel with the Constitution, and their clamor and false charges against the North, are transparent shams.—They have the Supreme Court and both houses of Congress, so that there is no chance of violating the Constitution by the Republicans even if they were disposed to do so. But Governor Magoffin distinctly puts it upon the ground that they must have the *Constitution itself changed* as a condition of remaining in the Union. And such changes! Will you look at his proposition? And this, be it remembered, is not the raving of South Carolina. It is the proposition of Union-loving Kentucky, offered as a "compromise!"

It will be seen that a Convention of the *Slave States* is to be held to sanction these propositions, and then, *all the laws of all the Free States* to which this Southern Convention objects, are to be *repealed* by an amendment of the U. S. Constitution. That is modest, is it not? Of course none of the outrageous laws of the South are to be touched.

In the second place, more stringent fugitive slave laws are to be enacted, or made a part of the Constitution, and the *Free States* made liable for all fugitives.

In the third place, a *law is to be passed by Congress compelling the Governors of Free States* to deliver up, to be carried South, whoever may be demanded on the charge of enticing away a Slave!

In the fourth proposition, the Governor demands a division of all the Territories on the 37th line of latitude so that all South of it shall be Slave States. As all our future acquisitions of Territory are to come from regions South of this line, it is simply equivalent to a demand that Slavery shall spread wherever the Union extends.

The fifth proposition, as to the navigation of the Mississippi, is already secured to all the States, and has no sense.

And the sixth and last, crowns the column. It is simply to so change the Constitution as to give the slaveholders the control of the Senate without regard to their numbers!

Through all this circular we see the haughty manners of the overseer, in which the Northern people are assumed to be inferior, and are to submit to the most insolent domineering, like the cringing slave on the plantation. And perhaps they will.

THE KANSAS FAMINE—HEARTRENDING DETAILS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Atchison, Kansas, under date of Dec. 9th:

I reached this city yesterday morning. On landing at the levee from the railroad ferry boat, the first objects to be seen were a long string of wagons, with numbers of gaunt and hungry oxen standing near. I was told they were from the interior, driven here to be loaded with the provisions sent for the relief of the people. The first men I saw were, Mr. Pomeroy, the general disbursing agent of the Relief Committee; Dr. Ayers, of Linn county; C. B. Lines of Waubensa county, and Mr. Graham, of Doniphan county. I was immediately plied with questions to know how the people East were sustaining the efforts made to relieve the destitution. I gave all the information of which I was possessed, and in return was told that the destitution had been underrated entirely. The Rev. Mr. Graham said that there were 50,000 who must be sustained for some months. Dr. Ayers, one of the most intelligent and well esteemed citizens of Linn county, said that at least forty thousand must be kept from starving for six months to come. These gentlemen I know and have every confidence in.

I walked up to the office wherein is transacted the business of the relief.—It was crowded with the men in charge of the teams standing in the streets and on the levee. As I came along I counted twenty-three, and was told that at least fifty were in town. Such a scene! Great, stalwart men, gaunt, lean, hungry, looking weary, sad, tired and dispirited, poorly clad, and in all respects filling one with the conviction of suffering patiently borne and long repressed—men, some of whom I recognized, and all of whom bore the unmistakeable character of sturdy industry and independence common to our western pioneers. To look upon those faces and read the sad tale of suffering within, told the story far more forcibly than my feeble words can.

Mingling among them, I took down in my note-book the statements made by some dozen of them. I give you a few, that your readers may see this is no fiction.

The first I spoke to was a poorly but decently clad middle aged man—a respectable looking farmer. This is the substance of his story:

"My name is Walter Cain; I live in Jefferson township, north part of Jackson county, about 40 miles west of Atchison. I have been here four times without obtaining any aid. My orders from the local Committee represent about three hundred voters, (about twelve hundred persons.) There has been literally nothing grown in our section and many must suffer. I planted 25 acres in corn, wheat and potatoes. I have no corn, no potatoes, and only about 30 bushels of wheat, as the harvest. My son-in-law had fourteen acres planted in corn, but did not harvest a single ear."

By this time many had gathered around me and were disposed to tell their stories. I picked out a small, keen eyed, intelligent appearing man, and asked him what part of the interior he came from. He said:

"My name is A. V. Saunders; I am from Whitewater creek, Otoe county." Whitewater is in the extreme southwest of Kansas, and is at least 200 miles from Atchison. Our country is somewhat new. Judge Norton took the census. He reports about 400 persons in the county. Our settlement is about a specimen of all. Of eighty-three acres, planted in corn by six of my neighbors, (the narrator at the same time telling the proportions planted by each of that amount,) we have not harvested a single bushel. We have no breadstuffs. We have some buffalo meat, no potatoes, no vegetables. Have been here ten days; it is two hundred miles to our place, and I only get for my wagons, (two I think he said) twelve sacks of meal and eight of potatoes."

A grave, earnest looking middle-aged man said, in reply to my questions, that:

"His name was W. K. Beech; lived on Mission Creek, Waubansia county, about one hundred miles from this place. The settlement contained about 150 persons last summer, half of whom had left. Of the rest, only three farmers had any old corn. There was nothing raised there. I know of six families perfectly destitute. These families will average six each—about thirty-six in all. *They have nothing*, sir, but what the neighbors give of their little supply."

This was said in a very earnest tone, in response to my startled look.

"One family consists of a sick widow and five children. They have nothing but what we give them. Have been here with two teams waiting ten days, and Mr. Pomeroy can give us no more of a load than ten sacks of meal, and twenty sacks of potatoes. We are afraid of these freezing."

"Will you please read what you have written, sir?" said Mr. Beech, as I closed my note-book. I did so, and he corrected one or two immaterial errors I had made. No man's story impressed me as did this old gentleman's. He was so earnest and conscientious in his statement, that one felt the unsaid to be worse than what was said.

Sectionalism.

An exchange wants a definition of this term, so that it may stay defined. It asks—"what is Sectionalism?" and says:

"Ten years ago a Sectionalist was a man who advocated the Wilmot Proviso. Four years ago it was a man who did not advocate Squatter Sovereignty.—October it meant a man who did believe in Squatter Sovereignty and would not support a Slave Code for the Territories. Now—in December—a man who opposes Disunion—who supports the Constitution, and insists upon enforcing the laws, is a Sectionalist. What the word will mean next year, remains to be seen. But we venture to predict that it will not be exactly what it is held to mean now."

The Secession Movement.

THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Our readers will see, in another article, that Gen. Cass has resigned his position of Secretary of State in Buchanan's Administration, in consequence of the refusal of the President to strengthen the forces at Charleston, to enable the officers to protect the forts and other property of the United States against their contemplated capture by the disunionists of the South. That they may see the condition of these forts, we here give a description of them by the intelligent correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which is as follows.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11, 1860.

Now and then something crops out which goes a great way to disclose what is going on under the surface. This, for instance, the pledge which is required of the several candidates for Governor, indicates the existence of the settled purpose, to which I have so often alluded, not to allow the Federal Government to hold the Forts in Charleston Harbor. The pledge is that, "if elected Governor he will resist the re-enforcement of the troops in Charleston Harbor, whether such re-enforcement is attempted *before* or *after* the State has seceded." Here is the virtual declaration of the purpose by South Carolina ultimately to possess the Forts; that should the Government undertake to send more troops for the purpose of holding them, South Carolina will instantly attack with the view the capturing them; in other words, the sovereign State of South Carolina will not permit the Federal Government to protect its own property or exercise jurisdiction within her borders. The fact is, the possession of the Forts in question is absolutely necessary to the plans of South Carolina. With them she thinks she can compel negotiation, and, in fact coerce the Government. She will not suffer the Forts to be strengthened, because it is within the line of her plans to take them either "before or after secession" shall have been ordained, as circumstances shall decide. She may want to attack them, at a moment's warning, in order to precipitate the catastrophe and bring about coercion as the means of rushing on the other Cotton States, or she may want them to resist the revenue laws. Whenever she decides that she wants its forts, South Carolina has made up her mind to have them; and very naturally she wants to get them at the least cost of life possible. This being her game, she is able to bully, cajole, coax, and coerce the Government into letting her have her own way. Instead of South Carolina being coerced, she is absolutely coercing the Federal Government; she has been doing it all the while, and will continue to do it so long as the Administration submits, which we may assume for a certainty will be to the end.

Pretty much everything here now is in the military way. The volunteer companies keep up their drills, and await the day when they shall be led against Fort Moultrie. There has recently been presented to the Legislature a memorial, signed by some half-dozen of the leading military spirits in Charleston, "in view of the imminence of war between the Northern States of this Confederacy and this State, either alone or in connection with other Southern States." After giving the views of the signers as to the proper manner of officering the military, the gentlemen proceed to argue at length the necessity of an Engineer Corps. This is South Carolina's weak point. She has no able engineer officer at her command, and has been bidding high for one. The "case of a military bridge, which it is necessary to build in the face of an enemy," is spoken of. It is well understood here that allusion is made to the position of Fort Moultrie, and the emergency likely to arise in attacking it.—In order to give the reader some idea of this and the other fortifications in this harbor, I will state briefly their location. They are three in number, namely, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and Castle Pinckney. The fort is on Sullivan's Island, which is principally within the corporate limits of the City of Charleston. This island is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, which sometimes at low tide may be forded, though it would be a very unmilitary thing for an attacking expedition to rely on this method of approach. It is precisely here that the bridge spoken of, as is now clearly foreseen, will be wanted, and it is said that the means of supplying the want is in a considerable state of forwardness, though the results thus far have not been altogether satisfactory. Fort Moultrie is on the seaward side of the island, nearly a mile distant from this channel, so that its passage would be measurably "in the face of an enemy," and directly so should the commanding officer erect batteries at the point of landing, which, however, is not certain to be done. Sullivan's Island is quite thickly built up, generally with wooden tenements, and a horse railroad traverses the whole distance. The Fort itself is an extensive work, well provided with everything but men. Its guns are, many of them, of the largest and best description, and nearly all the recent improvements in explosives have been introduced, in the use of which the men are well drilled. Indeed, I may state with confidence that the officers and men at Moultrie very much excel in this particular. Recently—within the last ten days—a trench has been dug around the entire Fort, and, without going into minute detail, it will be enough to say that everything is being done necessary to place the work in the best possible condition of defense. She has recently received six months' provisions. What is wanting in men will in a measure be made up by discipline and completeness of death-dealing appointments. The distance between Fort Moultrie and the city is about three miles.

Castle Pinckney stands in the harbor, wholly surrounded by water, which cannot be bridged readily, between Moultrie and the city, and can be operated on only by heavy guns. It mounts a large number of heavy guns, and has recently been very much strengthened. In 1832, Gen. Scott did much to strengthen this position, and most of the works then added still remain. An engineering force of a limited number of men has for the last two weeks been engaged in rendering the fortification one of a really formidably character. Like Fort Moultrie, it only wants men.

Fort Sumter rises out of the water further down the harbor, about 3½ miles from the city, nearly abreast of and not over one mile from Moultrie. It not only commands both the other forts, but, it is believed, the city could be effectually shelled from it. It is thoroughly appointed with all the larger description of guns. Outwardly it resembles the round, yellow fort on Governor's Island, though larger. It is thoroughly bomb-proof, and believed to be impregnable to anything likely to be brought to bear against it. Though out at sea, it has a fine well of fresh water. For some time past upward of 100 men, most of them mechanics, have been actively engaged in placing the guns in order.—The effect of Capt. Forbe's efforts are plainly visible, even to the unprofessional eye. There have heretofore been no more soldiers than were necessary to act as keepers. Moderately well garrisoned, Sumter would prove an ugly customer to Charleston and its surroundings should it ever come to that. One would suppose that it would not be difficult for men when driven out of Moultrie, if supplied with boats, to pull over to Sumter, and in a very brief space of time make it hot work for the captors in Moultrie.

The United States Arsenel is at the west side of the City of Charleston. In it are stored upward of 70,000 stands of arms and a corresponding amount of ammunition and other appointments of war, excepting large guns. It is now guarded, nominally, by a military corps of Charleston, whose services the Government accepted to protect it from the mob. It was an expert movement, a peaceful capture. It will continue to be thus *guarded*, till the time arrives for making use of the extensive military store-house against the Federal Government, which in this, as in many other things, has been outwitted by the nullifiers.

In order to show the *animus* of the people of Charleston, who thus very kindly *guard* the United States Arsenal, I will relate a single circumstance which I see has lately been revived and made the subject of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington. The commanding officer of Fort Moultrie ordered Capt. Seymour and a squad of soldiers, in citizens' dress, to proceed to the Arsenal for several boxes of light arms, and perhaps some ammunition, which, though he could do without, he deemed best to send for. The military storekeeper at the Arsenal had issued an order, for the articles called for, most of them had been taken to the dock, and the soldiers were engaged in placing them on board of the boat, when a body of citizens appeared, commanded them to desist, took from the boat what had been placed on board, marched the captain and his men before the Mayor, who sternly reprimanded them, and bid them return to the Fort, report the facts to their superior, and never be caught in such business again. Ever since Uncle Sam has been quiet.

Since this letter is so devoted so purely to military matters, I will append the following list of United States officers here; Major Robert Anderson, Capt. Abner Doubleda, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall, all of the First Regiment of Artillery. Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Capt J. G. Forbes, Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Engineer Corps.

The country may rely on them.

Telling Tales.

A South Carolinan, in New York, is writing letters to the Charleston *Mercury*, in which some secrets are revealed, and some truths told which are not very palatable when they are found in print. In his letter of the 6th inst., the writer says, among other things:

"I hear many expressions of sympathy for us in this city, and in case of an attempt to coerce us, I believe we can safely rely upon much material aid from here, and especially from the Irish. They hate the nigger as they do the devil, and will fight to entertain our rights, if it comes to that."

That is rather refreshing, is it not? South Carolina can "rely upon much material aid" from New York, and especially from the *Irish!* Is this so? But look at the reason assigned. The writer says the Irish "hate the nigger as they do the devil," and will therefore fight for the disunionists.

Well, this may all be true, but if the "Irish" will do such work for such reasons, we think it will not be long before the slaveholder will find slaves enough without going to Africa for them.

Here is another rich item. The writer says:

"Bennett, of the Herald, is with us, and says we have no course left to us, out of respect to ourselves, but to go out of this detestable Union. He hates it as bad as any of us, and would rejoice to see it broken up. He has much influence with a certain class, and will, if it comes to a rupture, encourage enlistments in New York to fight the North. We can depend upon that."

This is probably true. Bennett, and such as he, who have encouraged the treason by their persistent falsehoods poured out for years upon the heads of the people of the North, would probably head the rabble for plunder and carnage; but will he thank his fellow-conspirator for telling it?

Excitement at Jackson, Tenn.

We learn that on Monday last a man by the name of Marvin, a singing master, *was ridden on a rail through the streets of Jackson, Tenn., and required to leave the place.* The excitement grew out of the fact that several negro daguerreotypes, as well as several suspicious letters, were found in Marvin's trunk.

Marvin had stood well in the society of Jackson, being the leader of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, but the fact of the discoveries made in his trunk, together with the fact of his being a New Englander, raised not only the suspicions but the indignation of the community, which resulted in giving the gentleman a Lincoln ride, as announced above. We would advise all northerners of Lincoln or Black Republican proclivities, to be cautious as to how they conduct themselves in the South. This latitude just at this time, is not healthful for such individuals.—*Memphis Avalanche, 12th.*

Ought not the North, for the sake of preserving a Union with States, where such scenes are of daily occurrence, consent to abjure their manhood—reverse the whole theory of the Government and inagurate a despotism which will enslave themselves and their children forever? There is not a country on earth, civilized or savage, where such wanton brutality is practiced as in these States which threaten disunion because the people of the States not so debased have chosen to elect an honest man President.

☞ We issue this week's paper one day in advance of the usual time

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while, to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype, and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seems "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped hinto the hapothecaries, hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard?" says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, hearalded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Yes sure, I see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these conditions it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes thetension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of "Nervous or Sick Headache" may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the "Nausea and Headache," to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Nov. 23, 1860.—46-1y.

New Advertisements.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE stockholders of "Sugar Run Salt Co.," will meet at their Office, in Pomeroy, on the First Monday in January, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect five Directors, to serve during the year, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

Dec. 19, '60.—51-tt C. GRANT, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE stockholders of "Excelsior Salt Company" will meet at the office of the "Sugar Run Salt Co.," on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

Dec. 14, 1860.—50-tt C. GRANT, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE stockholders of the Pomeroy & Athens Telegraph Company will meet at the office of the Sugar Run Salt Co., on the 1st Monday in January, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may be brought before them.

Dec. 7, 1860.—48-3t C. GRANT, Pres't.

I. O. O. F.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION,

AND

ODD FELLOWS' SUPPER.

MINERAL LODGE, I. O. O. F., will have a public Installation at "Odd Fellows' Hall," on *Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1861*, to which all are invited.

There will also be a SUPPER after the ceremonies of Installation, for those who enjoy a social re-union of that kind.

Price of Tickets to Supper, $1.00 per couple—Oysters extra. All persons desirous of purchasing Tickets for Supper, are requested to do so before the 28th inst.

The place where tickets can be procured will be announced hereafter. Let all attend the Installation and Supper.

A social meeting of the good people of Pomeroy and vicinity is certainly desirable as at least *once* a year.

By order of Committee.

WM. M. PRALL,

UNDERTAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, COFFINS of all sizes and qualities, which cannot be surpassed in execution.

I have also fitted up an elegant

HEARSE,

to which I respectfully your attention, and would offer you my services whenever required.

Residence, on Carr's Run, a few doors north of Nye's Saw-mill. [Dec. 21, '60.—51-3m.]

Traveling Agents Wanted!

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

WE will employ Agents to sell a new and valuable patented article, either on commission or at a liberal salary. Business honorable, useful and lucrative. The article is required in every family. For particulars and complete instructions, enclose stamp and address J. W. HARRIS & CO.,

Dec. 20-51-6t Boston, Mass.

Sheriff's Sale.

S. A. M. Moore vs. Wm. Mayhugh.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Meigs County, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court-house in Pomeroy, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 26th day of January, 1861,

the following described lands and tenements, to wit: situate in Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, and being the lower or westerly half of lot No. 104, being the same premises wherein William Mayhugh erected a brick building, to be sold as the property of William Mayhugh, at the suit of S. A. M. Moore. Appraised at $3,000. Terms of sale, cash.

Dec. 19, '60—51-3t-$3. J. J. WHITE, S. M. C.

HOTEL TO LET.

THE eligible stand, known as "The Gibson House," near the Wharf-Boat landing, in Pomeroy, is for rent, and will be let on very fair terms. The furniture now in the house, will also be sold low, and on easy terms of payment. Any person renting the house, will find it to their interest to purchase the furniture. The house is large and commodious, and the location desirable. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at his store in Pomeroy.

3-47-tf S. A. M. MOORE.

H. P. LAWRY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice law in Meigs and adjoining Counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Residence—Letart Falls, Meigs county, Ohio. Nov 23, 1860—48-3t*

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the **"Cosmopolitan Art Association"** have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, or Three Hundred Thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Any person can become a member by subscribing THREE DOLLARS, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,"

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, New York."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over **Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art!** comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

THE SUPERB ENGRAVING, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, **"Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,"** is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The "Art Journal" is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America. The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription—Those remitting Fifteen Dollars, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $2 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated "Art Journal," pronounced the HANDSOMEST MAGAZINE IN AMERICA. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Addresd, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.

546 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by JOHN G. ENOS, Agent for Middleport and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

Dec. 20, '60.—51-3t

Dry Goods & Carpet Store.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

Nos. 101, 103 and 105 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

Importers of

Dry Goods & Carpeting,

Are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.

Families, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Purchasers, generally, may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Sept. 14, 1860.—36-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. RICHARDSON'S Sherry Wine Bitters is most certainly a valuable family medicine, it is much sought for, and every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.

Sold by D. REED, and druggists generally. [51-2w.]

☞ Country dealers visiting our city will bear in mind that the following are the stores to find pure and genuine drugs and staple and genuine medicines as Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum